THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9559. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4. 1782.

MUSIC.

JAMES CLARK, Music Master to the Regiment of WEST FENCIBLES, having had the honour of being solicited by several Gentlemen of this city, to instruct them in performing on the various instruments of which he flatters himself he is master, begs leave to inform them, and the Publick in general, That he proposes immediately to begin teaching, at his lodgings, Jolly's Close, Castlehill, first door in the close, the CLARINET, HAUTBOY, BASSOON, GERMAN FLUTE; likewise the ENGLISH FLUTE, on which he performs FIRST and SECOND parts at the same time.

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INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE POOR.

BY JOHN M'FARLAN, D. D.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS OF

INQUIRY II.

INTO THE DIFFERENT METHODS EMPLOYED TO PROVIDE FOR THE POOR.

CHAP. I. An account and abridgement of the Scots Poor-Laws.
CH. II. Observations on them. Their inefficacy. Causes of this.
CH. III. Of public begging—Allowable in small parishes. The bad consequences of it in great towns.
CH. IV. Of providing for the Poor by weekly or monthly pensions.
CH. V. Of POOR OR CHARITY WORK HOUSES.
Sect. 1. The advantages proposed by them.
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Sect. 4. Concessions in favour of Poor-Houses.
CH. VI. Extract from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, relating to the Poor.
CH. VII. Of POOR-RATES. Their bad effects fully stated.
CH. VIII. Of the police in Holland relating to the Poor.
CH. IX. Of different CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS.
Sect. 1. Of Orphan Houses, &c. &c.

N. B. *The contents of Inquiry III, in next advertisement.*

This Day is published, price 4 d.

REMARKS

ON THE

Proposed Laws for establishing a Militia in SCOTLAND.

BY A COUNTY GENTLEMAN.

Sold by Alexander Donaldson, No. 48. St Paul's Church-yard, London, and at Edinburgh.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Dec. 2. 1782,

THE General Court of Proprietors of the British Linen Company having ordered a dividend on their stock for the year ending the 30th of May last, payable at Christmas next, Notice is hereby given to the proprietors to call for the same at the Company's office. And, in order to settle said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Saturday the 14th, to Wednesday the 25th current, both days inclusive.

From the London Papers, Nov. 30.

LONDON.

So great was the expectation of news last night from France, that many stock-brokers were about St James's till midnight, and others were there again this morning, soon after break of day.

Several merchants in the city are advised by their foreign correspondents, that the Court of France have formed the resolution of establishing an East-India Company, upon a plan somewhat similar to that of England.

Though he has no share in the preparatory negociation, it is pretty certain, that when the conditions of peace comes to be formally discussed, Sir Joseph Yorke will be invested with plenipotentiary powers, on account of his intimate acquaintance with the political views and interests of the Dutch, whereby he is so admirably qualified to countervail the operations of their characteristical craftiness.

Complicated and involved as is the state of affairs between the negociating powers, and various and opposite as are their respective interests, it cannot be reasonably expected but that many new intricacies and obstacles will arise in the course of discussion; therefore we may expect, that the information to be announced on the 5th of next month, will be expressive of a resolution to pursue the war with unexampled energy, or that hostilities are, for a certain time, to be suspended; although it is true, that, by the day above mentioned, much may be done, by way of previous arrangements, to facilitate the removal of difficulties, and forming the basis of an agreement; yet further time must assuredly elapse before it will be possible to raise to capital a superstructure as that of a conclusive and definitive peace with the grand quadruple alliance.

A letter from Paris says, the expectation of a peace had elevated the minds of the people to the highest pitch; and that preparations were already made for general illumination in the city, on occasion of preliminaries of peace being concluded, news of which was hourly expected to be announced.

Since the other warring powers seem disposed to peace, we may probably have no cause for regret, should a compromise not immediately ensue; for, since our army and navy have, in despite of all opposition, grown so truly formidable, it is probable that future acquisitions may enable us to command more advantageous conditions than our enemies will accede to, until our affairs assume a more favourable aspect.

By letters received on Thursday from Lisbon it appears, that the whole of the combined fleet were gone into Cadiz. Hence it is obvious that Admiral Hughes's squadron will be in the west Indies much sooner than any reinforcement the enemy can detach from Europe. The consequence of this delay, and the decisive superiority of Pigot's fleet, must, no doubt, occasion most poignant apprehensions to be entertained by the French for the safety of their islands.

Admiral Pigot sailed from New York October 28th with 18 sail of the line. Sir Samuel Hood was to sail in ten days with 11 sail of the line—in both fleets 10,000 men were to be carried to the West Indies.

During the siege of Minorca, a Turkish merchant put in there with a crew of seventy men, who were taken into the garrison, and performed several very material services. At one time he and his men surprised a party of Spaniards, and being surprised on their return by an ambush, cut their way through a body of 150 men. In this conflict the merchant received a wound in his back from a bayonet. He was taken prisoner with the garrison, and is now in London waiting to receive the reward promised him.

The Expedition packet is arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, in 15 days. She brings advice of the Oiseau frigate, with the trade from Newfoundland, having got into Lisbon on the 8th; and that on the 10th the Danae frigate arrived also, after being chaced by a small squadron of the enemy's ships, which she got clear of by dint of sailing. By this packet Government have received advice of the North Briton, Captain Hudson, and the Owners Adventure, Captain Huntrals, two of the transports that sailed with Lord Howe, and parted from him in a gale of wind, being arrived at Faro. The letters by this packet mention, that the Oporto fleet were to sail the latter end of this month.

The Queen Charlotte sloop is arrived from Sir Edward Hughes, and brings an account of a second engagement having taken place on the 12th of April last, with Monsieur Suffrein's fleet, consisting of 17 sail, including frigates; Sir Edward engaged the enemy with 11 sail of the line. The only particulars further relating to this matter were, that it was a drawn battle. The sloop sailed from Madras in June, and left St Helen's early in October, the Valentine being at that time the only Indiaman at the island, but a ship hove in sight, which by the signal appeared to be another.

From another correspondent we have the following minutes; Arrived at Madras, the Earl of Dartmouth Hinchinbrooke, Mulgrave, and another, supposed to be the Neptune; and at St Helena, the Valentine, from Coast and China; spoke with a ship off the Cape, supposed to be the Grosvenor.

The above account came to the India-House yesterday morning from the Royal Charlotte transport, of 16 guns, which left Madras the 5th of June, but last from St Helena, the 5th of October.

Also she brings account of two engagements between the English and French fleets; one in February, the other on the 12th of April; both drawn battles.

The Ministers, says a correspondent, have taken their final arrangements, with respect to the government of the East Indies, as follow:

Earl of Carlisle, Governor General.
Earl Cornwallis, Commander in Chief.
Lord Lewisham, third in Council.
Sir Adam Ferguson, fourth.
Mr Macdonald, Chief Judge, and fifth in Council.

So respectable a set of names, three of which were of the Secret Committee (whose labours and integrity must ever be remembered) does great honour to the present Administration.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, Oct. 23.

"A few days ago two ordinances were issued by the Empress; the one, dated the 17th of September O. S. concerning the establishment of some banking-houses in the principal commercial cities of the empire. By the other, dated the 17th of September, her Majesty grants an entire liberty to the commerce of timber, permitting the proprietors of land to cut it down, and sell it for their own advantage, and export it free of duty to other countries.

Extract of an authentic letter from Halifax, Oct. 10. 1782.

"With respect to the news of this country, very little have come to my ears. I had a countryman from Annapolis yesterday, who told me the rebels had come down upon them, but were drove back without effecting any thing. The people here are rejoiced at the second change in administration; they expect the war to be carried on with redoubled vigour; they are very loyal here, and very strong; twenty thousand men can be mustered; therefore we may wish for, rather than dread, the thoughts of an enemy. Prizes are coming in every day; our cruisers make havoc amongst the Salem privateers; there is a vessel carried into New York with half a million of money, but cannot give you the particulars.

"With respect to the rebels, I do not find they either act on the offensive or defensive; we had an account that they had surprised a fort near King's Bridge, and taken 200 Hessians, but it is *American rebel news*.

"The French fleet are yet in Boston Harbour; I have had a good deal of talk with some who arrived in three or four days, and they say it will be impossible for them to repair their damage these three months, some not at all. Boston is full of Frenchmen. I have just been to see the Magnificent of 74 guns repairing here, and though she was with Admiral Rodney, cannot see one shot in her hull."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Oct. 27. 1782.

"By a letter received yesterday from New York, we have every reason in the world to believe it will be evacuated early in the spring, and I hear there is a packet appointed for certain to come to this place from home. Learn, if possible, whether it is true or not, and let me know, for I shall rejoice at it. The rebels are very bold at King's-Bridge, a few miles from York; and as the troops are gone to the West Indies, there is every reason to believe this post will be left. You would be surprised to see the works carried on here. I think it is impossible for all the powers combined to take the hill. There is now a fleet in sight, to sail."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 22.

"Spain, which, at the opening of the present negociations, appeared the least inclined to peace, seems now the most forward of the Belligerent Powers to put an end to the war. Whether this revolution in the disposition of the Cabinet of that kingdom, has been affected by the failure before Gibraltar, or not, it is not known; but this much is certain, that Count de Aranda is indefatigable in bringing the treaty of peace to a happy conclusion: On the night of the 20th, his Excellency was closetted with Mr Fitzherbert for seven hours; the conference did not break up till two o'clock in the morning, and at that unseasonable hour he set off for Versailles, to communicate to the Count de Vergennes the result of his conference with the English negociator. It is said that his Excellency demanded as the price of peace with Spain, the cession of Gibraltar to that Crown; to this Mr Fitzherbert replied, that it was a proposition to which he could not listen, because he was convinced that the British Minister, if he were willing, would not *dare* give up that fortress, which would be a measure so odious to the people of England, that he was sure the Parliament could never be brought to ratify it; nothing but extreme necessity could ever induce the nation to give up Gibraltar, and that extremity appeared to them at a great distance, as they have in the West-Indies a fleet superior to that of their enemies, as would not only cover all the British islands, but endanger even the Spanish settlements. Mr Fitzherbert is generally understood to have offered to cede Minorca to Spain, but said that he expected Florida, with St Augustine, should be restored to Great Britain. The Spanish Minister said that this proposition was absolutely inadmissible; and if Mr Fitzherbert spoke the *ultimatum* of his court, there must necessarily be an end of the negociation. The latter told his Excellency, that he should be mortified at seeing the prospect of peace blasted; but that he had fulfilled his *peremptory* instructions, and that he had nothing more to add. Thus all negociation seemed to be at an end, when Count d'Aranda set off for Versailles at two o'clock in the morning to confer with Comte de Vergennes; however, an express arrived here yesterday from his Excellency, who is still at Versailles, to acquaint Mr Fitzherbert, that he had just sent dispatches to Madrid, with an account of their conference, and that by the return of his messenger, he expected further instructions for continuing the negociation; of this he wished Mr Fitzherbert would inform his Court."

An Ecclesiastical Anecdote.—When Dr —— was Bishop of ——, being one day travelling on a visitation, he met a poor Curate of his diocese, and desired to know which way he was going—To Farnham, said the Curate; then, Sir, said the Bishop, with considerable pompolity and presumptuousness of tone, I must desire that you would call at such an inn, and order me a good dinner.—For your Grace alone, asked the Curate—Certainly, Sir. The poor Parson was a man of some humour, and feeling himself a little hurt by the meanness of his commission, told the landlord of the inn that he must provide a dinner of three removes for a dozen of the clergy, with the Bishop at the head, with an handsome desert into the bargain. His Grace, on his arrival, was a good deal surprized at the preparations; but on calling for the bill of fare, his astonishment was great beyond description; then ringing violently for the landlord, he exclaimed, How in the name of wonder, could you think of such a profusion for a single person?—Sir, said the landlord, the gentleman told me there were at least a dozen clergymen—there was the Bishop of ——, and the Dean of Salisbury, *that am I, said the Bishop*; the Prebend of Winchester, *so am I*; the Vicar of ——, *so am I*; the Master of —— College, *so am I!*—Here the Bishop smoking the jest, told the landlord *he knew the rest of the gentlemen*, so desired him to send up the dinner directly.

THE COMPANION.

"*'Tis in false estimates the folly lies.*" ANON.

IN the savage state of mankind, the preference is given to strength of body, to valour, swiftness, &c. but as a state advances in civilization, as commerce advances, wealth, pedigree, title, or refinement, become the chief excellencies. In England rank seems to claim and receive the greatest respect—and next to that, wealth. To be a gentleman, it is sufficient merely to be rich, or to have a title. Sir, or Right Honourable, prefixed to a name, is a modest apology for every defect; and the address, of which My Lord are the first words, is generally courteous and respectful. Plain Mr—if Hon. precedes it, receives its share of veneration. To be a tradesman—to have an employment, however useful or honest, can never procure respect from the great—nay, it were well if tradesmen could procure ready money from them. Tradesmen thus finding nothing on which to exercise their pride from their superiors, turn it towards themselves, and establish certain ranks and degrees of mechanics, which are, as they think, entitled to more respect than others.—A banker thinks himself more of a gentleman than a shoemaker; and a shoemaker, in his turn, looks down upon a cobler. The cobler, not to be behind hand, despises the shoe black; and the shoe-black turns up his nose at the scavenger. A merchant despises the idea of binding his son apprentice to a grocer; the grocer looks with contempt into a chandler's shop; and the keeper of the chandler's shop would not, for the world, be seen with an oyster-woman. The master of the hotel looks big upon the master of a tavern; the master of a tavern scorns to keep an ordinary; and the keeper of an eating-house turns up his nose at the keeper of an ale-house.

Now, why is all this excellent pride thrown away for no-

I think it cannot admit of a doubt, that we are all *tradesmen* alike, from the minister of state to the maker of breeches or shoes; and from the maker of shoes to the mender, vulgarly called a cobler. On this subject let us dwell for a moment—happy shall I be if I can restore the equilibrium of respect, and teach the proud Lord, that he differs from his tailor only in the articles of his trade.

A Merchant is he who buys and sells goods for the purpose of procuring a livelihood. Now, according to this definition, which is strictly logical, and etymological too, it appears, that all men whatever, in a commercial country, are, and must be *merchants*, alias *traders*.

A Statesman—he is not a merchant, perhaps you'll say—Ah! Heaven help your ignorance! Do we not daily find statesmen selling and buying their very country, disposing of their *consciences* for money, trafficking for *votes*, making bargains for *places*, exchanging idleness for work, and receiving money for doing the business of state. Does a Secretary despise a Merchant?—No—he cannot. For what is he but a clerk in the King's *counting-house*. Has he not got his *ledgers*, his *bill-books*, his *bonds*, his *draughts*, and his *receipts*? Does he not give and receive *money*?—yes, MONEY—and all this for nothing? Does a grocer act otherwise? Where is the difference between selling *places* and selling *sugar*—where is the difference between *votes* and *figs*—only indeed that some people's *votes* are *not worth a fig*?

The Lord or Duke—You can't call him a tradesman or merchant, Mr Companion? Yes, but I can though, my good friend. What is his estate composed of?—Acres of ground, houses, and tenants—What would signify the acres, if my Lord did not *sell* them? And what would the *selling* signify if there was nobody to *buy* them. Look at the money received for a year's rent of 500 acres, and look at that received for a cargo of hops; look at the money, I say—feel it—smell it—Is there any difference between my Lord's money, and the hop merchant's? Look to the receipts—Do they differ—My Lord's is on a bit of paper, not worth a farthing, and the brewer pockets one of the same value. For my part, I see no more difference between a Lord and a grocer when they are *buying* and *selling*, than I can perceive when they are getting drunk. Money at the west end of the town is like money in the east—If you deny it, you may as well say that a drunken peer staggers differently from a drunken poulterer.

The Clergyman—Who buys and sells like him? Nay, do we not see in the papers livings to be disposed of to the best bidder? "Give me a living, my Lord"—I will, says his Lordship, but not for nothing—"Name your price, my Lord"—Only marry my mistress—"'Tis done, my Lord"—I actually know one or two livings bought and sold in this manner——At best, do not the clergy sell the gospel for money? Do not they receive hard cash for christening and burying, as much as the *nurse* or the *undertaker*?

The Lawyer is the veriest merchant on earth, for he sells even his words for money. But that he is a trader requires very little illustration, most men being sensible of the fact.

[*To be continued.*]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov.* 30.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. 1782.

COPY of a letter from Archibald Campbell, Esq; Governor of Jamaica, dated October 10, 1782; received at the office of the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend, his Majesty's Pridcinal Secretary of State for the Home Department, November 29.

Jamaica, October 10. 1782.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the plan which I projected for defeating the Spaniards in their attack upon the British settlers and Musquito Indians at Cape Gracias a Dios, has succeeded equal to my most sanguine expectations.

Captain John Campbell, of the Wanks River District, who had collected 150 able negroes for the purpose of harrassing the Spanish garrison stationed at Black River, continued with unremitting assiduity, from the 14th of July, to annoy the enemy, and narrow the limits of their posts to the Eastward, 'till by a judicious movement of his whole corps to the Westward, he passed their centinels unnoticed, got close, on the night of the 23d of August, to Cape River Fort (lately Fort Dalling) and, by a very gallant assault, carried it with the loss of two men only. Sixty-five Spaniards were killed on the spot, nine taken prisoners, mostly wounded, and about forty escaped by flight. Three field-pieces brass, three field-pieces iron, one cohorn, and one garrison piece, with a quantity of ammunition, and one stand of colours, fell into the hands of the assailants, who destroyed the works, and retreated to their former ground.

This success, together with repeated skirmishes, in which the enemy met with considerable loss, contributed to render the Spaniards at Black River an easy conquest to the force then in motion against them.

On the 28th of August the little army formed at Cape Gracias a Dios, consisting of eighty American Rangers under Major Campbell, five hundred shoremen, free people of colour, and negroes, and six hundred Musquito Indians, under their respective chiefs, who had elected for their leader Lieutenant-Colonel Despard, (Captain in the 79th regiment) reached the mouth of Plantain River, about seven leagues to the Eastward of the enemy.

On the 30th the troops arrived at Black River Bluff, opposite to the eastern Block-house, when the enemy dispatched a flag to enquire who they were, and what they wanted. A summons to surrender the Spanish posts, troops, and artillery, to his Britannic Majesty's forces, was sent to the Commandant in reply; and, after some altercation, the garrison, consisting of twenty-seven officers, and seven hundred and fifteen rank and file chiefly of the regiment of Guatimala, thought fit to lay down their arms as prisoners of war, stipulating to be conducted to Omoa in the most convenient and expeditious manner. With this detachment were taken 1 stand of colours, 2 twelve pounders, 7 six pounders, 11 four pounders iron, 4 four pounders brass, 1 eight inch howitzer, and 1000 firelocks, which, together with the artillery in Fort Dalling, amount to 31 pieces of cannon, 1 cohorn, 1 howitzer, 1000 firelocks, a quantity of ammunition, and 2 stand of colours.

I have likewise the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the day after the Spanish troops laid down their arms at Black River, a polacre of 16 guns, loaded with provisions for the Spanish garrison at that post, was taken by one of Captain Parry's squadron. This polacre had also some money on board, and a 100 soldiers as a reinforcement for Truxilla.

I think it my duty to inform your Lordship, that Colonel Despard has expressed to me his obligations to Captain Parry, commanding his Majesty's ships of war on that expedition, for his ready co-operation and assistance; and I think it also a justice due to Lieutenant-Colonel Despard, to express my acknowledgments to him, for having cheerfully, at the request of the Shoremen and Indians, taken the command of the land forces, when he was merely on that coast with a view to recover part of his baggage which had escaped the enemy's hands at Rattan.

The zeal of the gentlemen and settlers on the shore, the forward spirit of the Rangers, and the cheerful alacrity of the Musquito Chiefs and Indians, merit every commendation.

The business of the shore being over, I have directed Odell's Rangers to return immediately to Jamaica; and I can assure your Lordship, that the British settlers and friendly Indians on that coast, have, for this season, a fair prospect of enjoying their plantations in tranquility; while the Spaniards, who have been at an immense expence and fatigue, have lost the fruits of their costly and laborious exertions.

Captain Thomas, of his Majesty's ship Resource, who can inform your Lordship of the state of matters in this quarter, will have the honour of presenting to you, the Spanish colours taken at the Cape River fort, and the works of Black River, which I beg may be laid at his Majesty's feet.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lord, &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

To the Earl of Shelburne, &c. &c. &c.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Don Thomas Julia, Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain of the battalion of the kingdom of Guatimala, Governor and Commander in Chief of Black River, to Lieutenant-Colonel Despard, commanding the expedition against Black River, and Major James Lawrie, his Majesty's Superintendant of the Indians and Musquito shore.

Article I.

THAT the sacred vessels, and other ornaments belonging to divine worship, should be left untouched.

Answer. Granted.

Article II. That the officers, troops and seamen of the garrison, shall go forth with arms shouldered, drums beating, four field-pieces, lighted match, ball in mouth, and twenty one rounds per man.

Answer. The garrison of Black River shall surrender themselves prisoners of war.

Article III. The garrison shall be conducted in the vessels of his Britannick Majesty to the port of St Fernandez de Omoa.

Answer. The garrison of Black River shall be conducted to St Fernandez de Onda, in the most convenient and expeditious manner.

Article IV. That the officers shall be allowed their side arms and baggage; and that their servants shall be conducted with them; and that the troops shall not be plundered.

Answer. The officers to be allowed one servant each; the rest of the article granted.

Article V. All that belongs to the King shall be carried off without molestation.

Answer. Every thing belonging to the King, comprehending cannon, arms, ammunition, military chest, provisions, and in general every thing under the description of King's stores, shall be delivered up to a commissary appointed for that purpose.

Article VI. It shall be permitted that a pettyager may be sent to the port of Truxillo, with a sufficient passport from the commander of his Britannic Majesty's squadron.

Answer. A pettyagger shall be permitted to go from hence on the 8th day of September, furnished with a proper passport.

(Proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Despard, as a supplement to the above articles.)

Article VII. All property found at Black River, including slaves, &c. taken from the English inhabitants, on the capture of that place, shall be delivered up, that they may be restored to the proper owners. In the above article, pettyagers, crafts, dorys, &c. falling under the description of English property, are meant to be included.

Article VIII. The British flag shall be hoisted on the eastern block-house, at six o'clock in the evening of this day, when the garrison shall march out and pile up their arms before the Governor's house. The cannon, stores, &c. forts, posts, &c. belonging to that place, shall be delivered up at the same time to officers appointed for that purpose.

Article IX. The officers and soldiers belonging to the garrison shall not serve against his Britannic Majesty until regularly exchanged, or against any part of the Musquito shore during the war.

(Signed)

Edw. Marcus Despard. *Don Thomas Julia.*

James Lawrie.

Camp, Black River,
August 31. 1782.

Admiralty Office, November 30. 1782.

LIEUTENANT Alexander Allen, (commander of his Majesty's armed transport the Royal Charlotte) arrived at this office yesterday with dispatches from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in the East-Indies, of which the following are extracts.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hughes to Mr Stephens, dated on board his Majesty's ship Superb at sea, April 4. 1782.

I Sailed on the 31st of January from Trincamale for Madras road, in order to get a supply of provisions and stores, of both which the ships were then in want.

On the 8th of February I anchored in Madras road, and the same day received advice from Lord Macartney, the Governor of that place, that a French squadron, consisting of thirty sail of ships and vessels, was at anchor about twenty leagues to the northward of that port. In the afternoon of the 9th, Captain Alms in his Majesty's ship Monmouth, with the Hero, Isis, and the armed transport Manilla, joined me in the road. I continued to use all possible diligence in getting the necessary stores and provisions on board the several ships until the 15th of February, when the enemy's squadron, consisting of 12 line of battle ships, 6 frigates, 8 large transports, and 6 captured vessels came in sight to the northward, standing for Madras road, and about noon, the same day, anchored about four miles without the road. In the mean time I placed his Majesty's ships in the most advantageous manner to defend themselves, and the other ships in the road with springs on their cables, that they might bring their broadsides to bear more effectually on the enemy, should they attempt an attack.

At four in the afternoon the enemy weighed and stood to the southward, when I immediately made the signal to weigh, and stood after them, having received on board a detachment of 300 officers and men of his Majesty's 98th regiment, who were distributed to the ships of the squadron that were the worst manned. I stood with the squadron, as per margin*, to the southward all that night under an easy sail, and in the morning, at day-light, found the enemy's ships had separated in the night; their 12 line of battle ships and a frigate bearing east of me, distant about four leagues, and 16 sail of their frigates and transports bearing S. W. distant about three leagues, and steering a direct course for Pondicherry: On which I instantly made the signal for a general chace to the S. W. in order, if possible, to come up with and take their transports, well knowing the enemy's line of battle ships would follow to protect them, all in their power. In the course of the chace our copper-bottomed ships came up with and captured six sail of ships and vessels, five of which were English, taken by the enemy, when to the northward of Madras, out of which I ordered the Frenchmen to be taken, and the vessels to proceed with their own crews to Negapatam; the sixth was the Lauriston, a transport, having on board many French officers, 300 men of the regiment of Lausanne, and laden with guns, shot, powder, and other military stores: This ship, so valuable to us, and of so much consequence to the enemy, was taken by Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship Isis.

So soon as the enemy's squadron discovered my intention to chase their transports, they put before the wind, and made all the sail they could after me; and, by three o'clock in the afternoon, four of their best sailing line of battle ships were got within two or three miles of our sternmost ships, and the ships in chace were very much spread by the enemy's ships they were chacing, steering different courses, some to the S. E. others to the South, and several to the S. W. I therefore judged it necessary to make the signal for the chacing ships to join me, which they all did about seven o'clock in the evening, and I continued standing to the S. E. under an easy sail, all that night, the enemy's squadron in sight, and making many signals.

At day-light in the morning of the 17th, the body of the enemy's squadron bore N. by E. of ours, distant about three leagues, the weather very hazy, with light winds and frequent squalls, of short duration, from the N. N. E. the enemy crouding all the sail they could towards our squadron.

At six in the morning I made the signal for our squadron to form the line of battle a-head; at 25 minutes past eight, our line a-head being formed with great difficulty, from the want of wind and frequent intervals of calms, I made the signal for the leading ship to make the same sail as the Admiral, and made sail formed in the line a-head, intending to weather the enemy, that I might engage them closely. At ten the enemy's squadron having the advantage of the squalls from the N. N. E. (which always reached them first, and in consequence continued longest with them) neared us very fast, and I made the signal for our line to alter the course two points to leeward, the enemy then steering down on the rear of our line, in an irregular double line a-breast. At half past noon I made the signal for our squadron to form the line of battle a-breast, in order to draw the rear of our line closer to the center, and prevent the enemy from breaking in on it, and attacking it when separated. At three in the afternoon, the enemy still pushing on to our rear in a double line a-breast, I again altered my course in the line, in order to draw our rear ships still closer to the center; and, at forty minutes after three, finding it impossible to avoid the enemy's attack, under all the disadvantages of little or no wind to work our ships, and of being to leeward of them, I made signal for our squadron to form at once into the line of battle a-head. At four the Exeter (which was the sternmost ship in our rear when formed in line of battle a-head on the larboard tack) not being quite closed to her second a-head, three of the enemy's ships in their first line bore right down upon her, whilst four more of their second line, headed by the Hero, in which ship Monsr. Suffrein had his flag, hauled along the outside of the first line towards our centre. At five minutes past four the enemy's three ships began their fire on the Exeter, which was returned by her, and her second a-head. At ten minutes past four I made the signal for battle, and at twelve minutes past, the action became general from our rear to our centre, the commanding ship of the enemy, with three others of their second line, leading down on our centre, yet never at any time advancing farther than opposite to the Superbe, our centre ship, with little or no wind, and some heavy rain during the engagement.

Under these circumstances the enemy brought eight of their best ships to the attack of five of our's, as the van of our line, consisting of the Monmouth, Eagle, Burford, and Worcester, could not be brought into action without tacking on the enemy; and although the signal for that purpose was at the mast-head ready for hoisting, there was neither wind sufficient to enable them to tack, nor for the five ships of our centre and rear, then engaged with the enemy, hard pressed, and much disabled in their masts, yards, sails, and rigging, to follow them, without an almost certainty of separating our van from our rear.

At six in the afternoon a squall of wind from the S. E. took our ships, and paid them round head on to the enemy to the North Eastward, when the engagement was renewed by our five ships, with great spirit and alacrity, from our starboard guns; and at twenty-five minutes past six, just before dark, the enemy's ships engaged with our's, having visibly suffered severely, the whole of them hauled their wind, and stood to the N. E.

At this time the Superbe had lost her main-yard, shot into two pieces in the slings, had five feet water in her hold, and continued for some time to gain on all her pumps, until several of the largest shot-holes under water were plugged up, and neither brace nor bowline left entire: And the Exeter, reduced almost to the state of a wreck, had made a signal of distress. The other three ships in our rear, the Monarca, Isis, and Hero, had suffered less, as the enemy's fire appeared plainly to be directed principally against the Superbe and Exeter.

It is with particular pleasure I have to acquaint their Lordships, that the officers and men of the five ships engaged against so superior force of the enemy, behaved through the whole action with the greatest steadiness and bravery.

After the action, I stood to the southward under little sail all night; and in the morning, at day-light, found the Superbe's mainmast, foremast, and bowsprit so much wounded as to render it exceeding dangerous to to carry sail on them; the

* Superbe, Exeter, Monarca, Hero, Worcester, Burford, Monmouth, Eagle, Isis, Seahorse, Combustion.

Exeter's maſts were alſo much damaged, and the ſhot-holes in all the ſhips that had been engaged, ſo far under water, as to render it impoſſible to ſtop them, but by giving the ſhips deep heels in ſmooth water; all which, and the wind continuing to blow from the northward, determined me to proceed to Trincamale, as the only proper place to refit the diſabled ſhips, and I accordingly arrived there on the 24th; and having done, with the utmoſt expedition, what repairs were abſolutely neceſſary to put the diſabled ſhips into a condition for ſervice, I ſailed from that place with the ſquadron on the 4th of laſt month. On the 12th, I arrived at Madraſs, with the ſquadron, having ſeen nothing of the enemy's ſquadron on my paſſage from Trincamale to that place. The accompanying incloſure contains an exact liſt of their ſquadron, and the number of troops embarked on it at the Mauritius. This ſquadron was commanded by M. D'Orve, when it left the iſlands; but he dying a few days after its arrival on this coaſt, the command devolved on Monſ Souffrein. On their paſſage from the Iſlands to this coaſt, they fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Hannibal, Captain Chriſtie, off the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, and took her. This ſhip raiſed the number of their line of battle-ſhips to twelve, againſt nine under my command. Had ſhe joined me, our diſparity both in number and force would not have been ſo great.

I am much concerned to inform their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's ſloop the Chaſer, commanded by Captain Parr, was captured by the enemy's frigate the Bellona, in her way to Madraſs Road, from a cruize on the northern part of this coaſt.

April 4. 1782.

A LIST of the Names, Force, and Commanders of the French Squadron now on the Coromandel coaſt, and of the Land Forces embarked on them, and Tranſports at the Mauritius, the 7th of December laſt, and now landed to join Hyder Aley.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Men.
Of the Line.			
L'Hero	74	Monſ. Du Suffrein, Chef D'Eſcadre,	625
L'Orient	74	Capt. Du Pallaire	625
L'Annibal	74	Tromelin	625
Le Brilliant	64	St Felix	516
L'Ajax	64	Bouvet	516
La Severe	64	Soltier	516
Le Sphynx	64	Duchaleau	516
Le Arteſien	64	L'Alandrois	516
Le Vengeur	64	Forbin	516
La Flamand	50	De Quoberville	430
Eng. Hanibal	50		
Frigates.			
La Purvoyeuſe	40	Capt. Du Galle	400
La Fine	40	Purier de Salvert	400
La Bellona	30	Bovard 1ſt Officer	350
La Subtile	22	De Reaulieu	240
La Silphide	18		200
La Dilligente	8		80

Eſtabliſſemens Tranſports.

Lauriſton, Bon Amis, Maurepas, Briſon, Deux Amis, Fille Unique, St Ann, Duc de Tuſcany.

Land Forces.

Regiment D'Auſtraſie	659 Men.
De L'Ile de France	800
De Legion du Kanſaue	455
Volunteers de Bourbon	139
De Regiment D'Artillerie	200
Caffres of the Iſlands	1157
Seapoys	47
	3457

Abſtract of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Superbe,	11	25	36
Exeter,	10	45	55
Monarca,	1	5	6
Hero,	9	17	26
Iſis,	1	3	4
	32	95	127

Among whom were the under-mentioned Officers, viz.

Superbe. Captain Steevens, wounded, (ſince dead.) Lieutenants Hughes and Newcombe, wounded.

Exeter. Captain Reynolds, killed; Lieutenant Charles Jones, wounded.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hughes to Mr Stephens, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Superbe in Trincamale Bay, May 10. 1782.

I HAD the pleaſure to addreſs you by letter on the 4th of laſt month, and have now that of communicating to you, for their Lordſhips further information, on account of the tranſactions of his Majeſty's ſquadron as per margin *, and of the enemy's, to this time.

In my laſt I mentioned the junction of his majeſty's ſhips Sultan and Magnanime with the ſquadron on the 30th of March; both ſhips were then very ſickly, and much reduced by the ſcurvy; but as I had on board the ſquadron a reinforcement of troops for this garriſon, and a quantity of military ſtores, I judged it moſt for the public ſervice, eſpecially as I knew the enemy's ſquadron was to the ſouthward, not to return to Madras to land the ſick and ſcorbutic of theſe two ſhips, but to proceed direct for Trincamale, and there to land the reinforcement and military ſtores, as well as ſick of the Sultan and Magnanime, without either ſeeking or ſhunning the enemy.

In purſuance of this reſolution, I ſtood with the ſquadron to the ſouthward, and on the 6th of April fell in with a French ſhip, laſt from Mauritius, having on board diſpatches from France for their commanders in Chief by ſea and land. This ſhip was chaſed on ſhore, and burnt near Tranquebar, the officers and men eſcaping with the diſpatches.

On the 8th, about noon, I came in ſight of the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of 18 ſail, in the N. E. quarter, and continued my courſe for this place. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the enemy ſtill in ſight. On the 11th, having made the coaſt of Ceylon, about 15 leagues to windward of Trincamale, I bore away for that place. On the 12th, at day-light, the poſition of the enemy's ſquadron being altered by my bearing away, ſo as to give them the wind of ours, I diſcovered them crouding all the ſail they could ſet after us; and their copper-bottomed ſhips coming faſt up with the ſhips in our rear, I therefore determined to engage them.

At nine in the forenoon I made the ſignal for the ſhips in our ſquadron to form the line of battle a-head on the ſtarboard tack, at two cables length diſtance from each other, the enemy then bearing N. by E. diſtant about ſix miles, and the wind at N. by E. they continued manœuvring their ſhips and changing their poſitions in their line, till fifteen minutes paſt noon, when they bore away to engage us; five ſail of their van ſtretching along to engage the ſhips of our van, and the other ſeven ſail ſteering directly on our center ſhips, the Superbe, the Monmouth her ſecond a-head, and the Monarca her ſecond a-ſtern. At half paſt one the engagement began in the van of both ſquadrons; three minutes after I made the ſignal for battle. The French Admiral in the Hero, and his ſecond a-ſtern the L'Orient, bore down on the Superbe within piſtol-ſhot. The Hero continued her poſition, giving and receiving a ſevere fire for nine minutes, and then ſtood on, greatly damaged, to attack the Monmouth, at that time engaged with another of the enemy's ſhips, making room for the ſhips in his rear to come up to the attack of our center, where the engagement was hotteſt. At three the Monmouth had her mizen-maſt ſhot away, and, in a few minutes after, her main-maſt, and bore out of the line to leeward. At forty minutes paſt three the wind unexpectedly continuing far northerly, without any ſea breeze, and being careful not to entangle our ſhips with the ſhore, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to wear, and haul their wind in a line of battle a-head on the larboard tack, ſtill engaging the enemy. At forty minutes paſt five, being in fifteen fathom water, and apprehenſive leſt the Monmouth might, in her diſabled ſtate, drift too near the ſhore, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to prepare to anchor. At forty minutes paſt ſix the enemy's ſquadron drew off in great diſorder to the eaſtward, and the engagement ceaſed, their Admiral having ſhifted his flag from the Hero to the French Hanibal, on account of the Hero's diſabled ſtate; and ſoon after I anchored with the ſquadron, the Superbe cloſe to the Monmouth, in order to repair our damages, which, on board the Superbe and Monmouth, were very great in the hulls, maſts, ſails, and rigging; and almoſt all the ſhips had ſuffered conſiderably in their maſts, ſails, and rigging.

Much about this time the French frigate La Fine, being ordered, I ſuppoſe, to tow, and aſſiſt their diſabled ſhip the Hero, fell on board his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, and had actually ſtruck his colours to her; but taking advantage of the darkneſs of the night, and the ſtate the Iſis was in, juſt come out of action, in which ſhe had a number of men killed and wounded, and otherwiſe ill manned, the frigate got clear of the Iſis, and eſcaped.

An account of the number of officers and men killed and wounded on board the ſeveral ſhips of the ſquadron, is herewith incloſed,

On the morning of the 13th at day light, I found the enemy's ſquadron had anchored about five miles without us, in much diſorder and apparent diſtreſs, but they had loſt no lower maſts: Both ſquadrons were buſily employed in repairing damages, drawing into order of defence, the enemy ſeeming to apprehend an attack from us, and I myſelf uncertain if they would not renew the engagement, in order to get hold of the Monmouth. In theſe ſituations both ſquadrons continued at anchor till the 19th in the morning, when the enemy got under ſail with the land wind, and ſtood out to ſea cloſe-hauled, and at noon tacked with the ſea-breeze, and ſtood in for the body of our ſquadron, as if with intent to attack; but after coming within two miles of us, finding us prepared to receive them, they again tacked and ſtood to the eaſtward by the wind; and I have not ſince been able to learn certainly where they are gone. Having refitted the Monmouth in the beſt manner our ſituation would admit, with jury main and mizen maſts, I ſailed with his Majeſty's ſquadron for this place on the 22d, and anchored here on the evening of the ſame day, immediately landing the reinforcements and military ſtores deſtined for the garriſon, and the ſick and wounded.

In this ſituation of the ſquadron and its men, I thought it beſt for his Majeſty's ſervice to remain at anchor here, and to ſet about the repairs of the hull, maſts and rigging of the ſeveral ſhips, whilſt the ſick enjoy every benefit of freſh meat, vegetables, and wine, on ſhore, for their recovery.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform their Lordſhips, that I ſhall be able to remaſt the Monmouth by the end of this month, from the ſpare ſtores on board the ſeveral ſhips; and that the damage they ſuſtained in the laſt engagement will be every way made good about that time.

Abſtract of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips, viz.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Superbe,	59	96	155
Exeter,	4	40	44
Magnanime,	—	7	7
Monmouth,	45	102	147
Monarca,	7	28	35
Worceſter,	8	26	34
Burford,	6	36	42
Eagle,	—	22	22
Hero,	2	13	15
Sultan,	—	9	9
Iſis,	6	51	57
	137	430	567

Among the killed were the following Officers, viz.
Superbe, Two Lieutenants, Maſter.
Monmouth, One Lieutenants of marines.
Worceſter, One Lieutenant.
Burford, One Lieutenant of marines.
Names not mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hughes to Mr Stephens, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Superbe, in Trincamale Bay, June 2. 1782.

I Have the particular pleaſure to adviſe you, for their Lordſhips information, that his Majeſty's armed tranſport the Royal Charlotte joined me in this bay to-day, and brings advice of the ſafe arrival of his Majeſty's armed tranſports the San Carlos, Reſolution, and Raikes, with the Porpoiſe ſtoreſhip, at Madras. On their paſſage round Ceylon, they were chaſed by four ſhips of the enemy's ſquadron, eighteen of which they ſaw at anchor off Batacalo, a Dutch port on this iſland, about twenty leagues to the ſouthward of Trincamale, but loſt them in the night, from which, and other intelligence I have good reaſon to believe the whole of the French ſquadron under Monſ. Souffrein is now there.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hughes to Mr Stephens, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Superbe, in Trincamale Bay, June 15, 1782.

ON the 9th of this month I received intelligence, that the French ſquadron was about to ſail from Baticalo a few days before, and on the 10th I ſent an officer in an armed veſſel, with orders to proceed along the coaſt to the ſouthward with caution, and to reconnoitre that port, which he did; and returned to me on the 11th, with certain intelligence that the French ſquadron had ſailed thence.

As I have reaſon to believe the enemy's ſquadron is gone to the coaſt of Coromandel, in order to procure what ſupplies they can of naval ſtores from the Danes at Tranquebar, (whoſe outward ſhips generally arrive about this time with large quantities of naval ſtores) and to co-operate with Hyder Ally and their own land forces, it is my intention to embark in a day or two all ſuch men, now at the hoſpital here, as can be any way ſerviceable on board; and I hope to be in condition to ſail from hence by the 20th, in purſuit of them.

St James's, November 29.

The King was this day pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Roger Curtis, Eſq; Captain in his Majeſty's navy.

From the London Papers, Nov. 28.

LONDON.

Many are the conjectures about peace, and numbers of people take upon them to give particular terms of the treaty; but we muſt ſuppoſe the current reports can be nothing more than the ſuppoſitions of individuals, who reaſon from probabilities, founded upon their knowledge as far as it extends.

As the *ultimatum* of our Court, which we believe is only known to the Cabinet-Conſellors, was not ſent till this day ſe'ennight, we do not preſume to ſay what will be the conſequence; but we have the ſatisfaction to find that our warlike preparations are by no means ſlackened, and therefore conclude that we ſhall renew hoſtilities with redoubled vigour, rather than ſubmit to terms grievouſly humiliating.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 36,371 was drawn a prize of 500 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 18,631, 20,824, 39,100, 26,434.
This day, at Guildhall, No. 26,909 was drawn a prize of 20,000 l.
No. 6915, a prize of 1000 l.
No. 19,849, 27,360, 31,296, prizes of 500 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 33,286, 35,430, 35,191, 21,007, 11,951, 30,578, 27,613, 13,920, 2632, 34,628, 25,612.

ORIGINAL TIBKETS and STAMPED SHARES, in the preſent State Lottery, WARRANTED UNDRAWN to the lateſt accounts, may now be had at WHITE and MITCHELL'S, oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where authentic liſts of each day's drawing arrive.

The prizes undrawn the tenth day at night are, —— 2 of 20,000 l.; 1 of 5000 l.; 1 of 3000 l.; 5 of 2000 l.; 5 of 1000 l.; 11 of 500 l.; 39 of 100 l.; 152 of 50 l.; and 9289 of 20 l.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this evening till half paſt Six o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, November 30.

"Many are the conjectures of the buſineſs expected to be diſcuſſed this evening in the Cabinet Council. It is imagined that a categorical anſwer is at laſt received from the belligerent States, that a peace will not be agreed to, unleſs Canada is ceded to France; and that, if this be not agreeable to our Court, there is not any further occaſion for embaſſies or meſſengers. They ſhall underſtand the recall of Mr Fitzherbert as the certain indication of our intentions for proſecuting the war. However, there are bets of three to two now laid at the weſt end of the town, and in the city, that neither peace nor war is abſolutely determined between this and Chriſtmas."

The Lady of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Bart. was ſafely delivered of a ſon, at Lyons, on November 16th.

On Wedneſday laſt died at Rindmuir, Mrs Jane Surling, aged 92, relict of Mr John Simpſon, late Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

The length of the London Gazette, and the arrival of the London Poſt at ſo late an hour, have obliged us to poſtpone many of our correſpondents favours, which we would willingly have inſerted. For the ſame reaſon ſeveral advertiſements, articles of intelligence, &c. are delayed.

FLACCUS *is received, and ſhall have a place in our next. His future correſpondence will be very acceptable.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 3. Succeſs, Adamſon, from Memel, with logs.
De Keyzer, Lumſden, from Oſtend, with goods.
Diligence, Millet, from Peterſburgh, with dales, hemp, &c.
Farmer and Janet, Stewart, ditto, ditto.
Mary, Hay, ditto, ditto.
Happy Return, Fotheringham, ditto, ditto.
4. William and Agnes, Bruce, ditto, ditto.
Peggy, Bell, from Memel, with wheat, barley, and oats.

TO THE

BRETHREN of the Lodge St. LUKE.

A NUMBER of the BRETHREN being deſirous of a Meeting of the REAL MEMBERS of ſaid Lodge on *Private Buſineſs*, their attendance is therefore earneſtly requeſted at the Lodge on Friday next, the 6th current, at ſeven in the evening.

TO be SOLD, by auction, on Thurſday the 12th December, at ſeven o'clock forenoon, in John Thomſon and Co's Ware-houſe, foot of Quality Street, Leith,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ.

Engliſh Biket, 22 tons, put up in bags of 112 lib. each.
Beer in butts, 330.
Meſs Beef, 29 barrels.
Iriſh Meſs Beef, 6 tierces, 18 Barrels, and 3 half barrels.
Meſs Pork, 6 Puncheons, 3 Hogſheads, 13 Barrels, and 1 Half-Barrel.

The above to be ſeen any time between and the day of ſale, from nine in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, by applying at John Thomſon and Co's Warehouſe, Leith.

To be ſet up in ſuch lots as purchaſers ſhall incline.

N. B. J. THOMSON and CO. have on hand for ſale.

Hemp—Riga, Rhine.	Aſhes, Pearl.
—— Codille.	—— Weed.
Peterſburgh, clean.	—— Barilla.
—— Codille.	Tallow Ruſſia.
Flax—Thieſſenhauſen, Rakitz.	Hops of Eaſt Kent, a few
—— Peterſburgh, 12 Heads.	Bags and Pockets.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the following Cuſtom-houſes, on the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of twelve noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

ABERDEEN, Wedneſday, Dec. 11. 1782.—4038½ gallons Rum; 757 gallons Geneva; 412 gallons Brandy; and 24 lbs. Coffee Berries; and the Ship *Friendſhip*, burden 45 tons, with her Tackle and Furniture.

LEITH, Monday, Dec. 16. 1782.—764 lbs Fine Black Tea; and 67 lbs Coarſe Tea.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the ſaid Cuſtom-houſes on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE, Maſter,

Now lying at Heare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail with the convoy from the Nore the 24th inſt.

Merchants and others who intend ordering goods by ſaid ſhip, will pleaſe loſe no opportunity.

* Superbe, Sultan, Hero, Monarca, Burford, Exeter, Magnanime, Monmouth, Worceſter, Eagle, Iſis, Seahorſe, Combuſtion fireſhip.

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the late unfavourable Weather.

WELL read, my friend! in nature's myſtic lore
Elated far above the vulgar throng;
Why blows the wind from Norway's rocky ſhore,
And bears denſe clouds of ſnow and hail along?

Has Ceres, aged, loſt her wonted ſway,
That hoary Heims, with obtruſive pace,
Can force the bounteous Goddeſs to give way,
The nurſe, the mother of the human race?

Or is it Sin, decrepid Sin, that draws
On our devoted land theſe judgments dire;
Makes Nature violate her wonted laws,
'Gainſt her ungrateful children to conſpire?

Laſt day that I did tend my bleeting flore,
I met a youth, with joy in every eye;
The bleak north wind did blow, old Ocean roar,
In Ceres' lap did Winter's offspring lie.

"Blow," ſaid he, "blow! ye raging billows, roar!
"Ye tow'ring clouds, in cataracts deſcend!
"Let us rejoice, our harveſt now is o'er;
"O'er ev'ry glebe, Heims, your cloak diſtend.

"Tho' jarring diſcord every where prevails,
"This diſcord is ſweet muſic to my ear;
"The huſbandman's repeated labour fails,
"Which crowns the worth of what we've bought ſo dear."

"Ah, me!" ſaid I, "is this thy cauſe of mirth,
"That meagre famine every where appears?
"Some monſter has preſided o'er thy birth,
"And ſtill attends thee in thy youthful years.

"O God of heaven and earth! if ever I
"Be ſeen to glory in my country's woe,
"With genial heart to laugh at others ſigh,
"Tho' their diſtreſs ſhould cauſe my cup to flow;——

"Like Babylon's proud monarch, may I roam
"Thro' lonely deſarts, with diſtracted brain,
"Baniſh'd my friends, expell'd my native home,
"To feed and ſleep with herds that graze the plain."

JUVENIS.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED,

Nov. 30. Caſſandra, Dunlop, for Tortola, with goods.
Greenock Volunteers, M'Donald, for Sligo, with ditto.

IT is requeſted, that all thoſe to whom the Honourable GEORGE MACKAY of Reay deceaſed was indebted at the time of his death, will lodge a note of their claims, and of the vouchers thereof, with George Mackay, Eſq; of Bighouſe, by Thurſo, or with David Erſkine clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

INN AT HAMILTON.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt,

THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as laſt poſſeſſed by the deceaſed William Burns, the proprietor.

For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Forreſt's writer to the ſignet.

There is alſo for ſale, a very neat POST CHAISE.

ROYAL GEORGE.

ALL Perſons entitled to relief from the Subſcription raiſed for the benefit of the ſufferers by the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the ROYAL GEORGE, are deſired to apply, with full information of their circumſtances and ſituation, to the Committee appointed at Portſmouth to receive ſuch information, or to Mr William Oddy, Secretary to the Benefactions, at the Merchants Seamens Office, over the Royal Exchange, London; and thoſe reſiding in North Britain, who are entitled to relief from the above Subſcription are deſired to apply to Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Company, or to Meſſ. Manſfield, Ramſay, and Company, Bankers in Edinburgh, who will tranſmit ſuch informations as are lodged with them, to the proper office, in order that a juſt and ſpeedy diſtribution may be made.

And all perſons in North Britain who chuſe to contribute towards the relief of the families of thoſe who ſuffered by the loſs of the Royal George, are requeſted to pay in their contributions to one or other of the above houſes in Edinburgh.

Expeditious and Commodious Travelling.

The EDINBURGH and NEWCASTLE DILIGENCE or FLY, by Cornhill, connected with the Newcaſtle Flies to London by Wetherby, the Glaſgow Fly by Falkirk, &c. and the Aberdeen Fly by Perth:

SETS off from JAMES ROBERTSON'S, at the Black Bull, Pleaſance, Edinburgh, as uſual.

Anxious to accommodate the Public to the utmoſt of their power, the Proprietors of theſe Flies have exerted, and will continue to exert, every effort to render their conveyances as ſafe and commodious, both for parcels and paſſengers, as the rapidity of driving will admit of. Profiting by long experience, they have from time to time adopted ſuch improvements as appeared to them to be conducive to both theſe objects; and they flatter themſelves, that ſome improvements lately made will meet with the approbation and encouragement of the Public. Nevertheleſs, the Proprietors, from ſome perſons having of late affected to miſunderſtand the import of former advertiſements, reſpecting goods and parcels ſent by theſe Flies, beg leave moſt reſpectfully to inform the Public, that all perſons who ſend, or order to be ſent, any goods or parcels by theſe conveyances, muſt take the *riſk of loſs* or *damage*, occaſioned by the friction of the carriage, ſlight package, or otherwiſe, *entirely on themſelves;* becauſe it is utterly impoſſible, in the nature of the thing, for the proprietors either to examine the ſtate of every package put in, or determine what will, or will not, prove ſufficient at the end of the journey. The Proprietors further beg leave to notify to the Public, that they will on no account be anſwerable even for goods or parcels loſt or abſtracted, to a greater amount than 15 l. Sterling; and to that amount only, in the event of the proprietor claiming his property within one month after booking the goods or parcel, and proving the value.

While the Proprietors are, in juſtice to themſelves, thus obliged, unequivocally, to declare to the Public, that theſe, and theſe only, are the terms on which they carry goods or parcels by the Diligences and Flies above mentioned; they at the ſame time beg leave, with gratitude for paſt favours, and hopes of encouragement in future, to declare, that no pains will be ſpared both to pleaſe paſſengers, and to prevent loſs or damage to parcels, to the utmoſt of their power.

Tickets from Edinburgh to London, at the reduced price of 3 l. 17 s. each;—from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, 1 l. 14 s.;—from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, 10 s. 6 d.;—from Edinburgh to Perth, 11 s.;—from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, 2 l.

WHALE OIL TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT 30 Tons WHALE OIL are to be SOLD, at Dunbar. Perſons wanting to purchaſe may correſpond with the Managers of the Whale Fiſhing company at Dunbar.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 19th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceaſed ALEXANDER KINCAID, Eſq; his Majeſty's printer and ſtationer for Scotland, viz.

1. The Lodging within Kincaid Court, Cowgate, as lately poſſeſſed by the Counteſs Dowager of Aberdeen, at the upſet-price of 300 l.

2. The Lodging in the ſame land, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Pitcairn, at the upſet-price of 100 l.

3. The Lodging in the ſame land, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Cruickſhank, at the upſet-price of 160 l.

N. B. The above three lodgings, with the green bank behind them, will be firſt expoſed together at the upſet-price of 525 l.

4. The Lodging in Kincaid's new Land fronting the ſtreet, being the firſt flat above the ſhops, conſiſting of five rooms and a kitchen, preſently occupied as the houſe and window tax office. Upſet price 180 l.

5. The Lodging, being the ſecond ſtorey of ſaid new land, conſiſting of nine rooms and a kitchen, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Macewen. Upſet price 320 l.

N. B. That part of the above two lodgings to the weſt of the turnpike is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office on the old plan.

6. The Lodging, being the third ſtorey of the ſaid new land, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Pitcairn. Upſet price 110 l.

7. The Lodging, being the fourth ſtorey of the ſaid new land, conſiſting of five rooms, a kitchen, and large garret, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Brown. Upſet price 144 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of ſale.

A HOUSE AND WRIGHT's SHOP TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of December next, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

A Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering both from the Horſe Wynd and Cowgate, conſiſting of ſeven rooms and a kitchen, with a ſmall area before the Houſe, as lately poſſeſſed by Dr Buchan, and now by Colonel Edmondſtone; with a ſmall houſe at the back thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Kinnaird, as an elaboratory.

ALSO,

A WRIGHT's SHOP, entering from the Horſe Wynd, with a Wood Yard, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Matthie. The ſhop may be ſeen any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

The Houſe will be ſhown on Tueſdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars apply to Robert Playfair, writer, Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouſe, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 18th December curt. between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEWLANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK,

lying in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, either in whole or in ſuch lots as ſhall be condeſcended upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then ſold, theſe parts which are not in tack, will be let for the enſuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glaſgow, or Patrick Robertſon writer there.

The Creditors of the ſaid Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the truſtee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all perſons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the ſame to the truſtee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to diſcharge the ſame.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-ſtreet, will be punctually executed.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

The Houſe and Lands of POWDERHALL,

lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceaſed, lying within the barony of Broughton, pariſh of St Cuthberts, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Leith, contain about ſixteen Scots acres of a very rich ſoil, all completely incloſed and divided into ſeveral different fields, ſurrounded with very thriving and beautiful ſtrips of planting. The pleaſure ground is laid out with great taſte, and the garden and wall ſurrounding the pleaſure ground are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The houſe ſtands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh; and conſiſts of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, beſides five bed-rooms and two large light cloſets in the garret ſtorey. The dining room in the ſecond ſtorey is about 26 feet by 17, and the parlour in the firſt ſtorey is about 16 by 14. There are alſo two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete ſet of offices, containing ſtable for ſix horſes, coach-houſe, cart-houſe, byre for four cows, milk houſe, waſhing-houſe, and large laundry, with two ſervants rooms, and ſeveral other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump-well plentifully ſupplied; and at the head of the entry from the Bonnington road, there is a good gardener's houſe of two apartments.

As alſo, the Houſe called BEAVERHALL, built upon the ſaid lands, conſiſting of five rooms and a bed-cloſet, with a fire-place, beſides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the Houſe is a large building, with a number of apartments, formerly made uſe of as a hat-manufactory, which may be eaſily converted into offices.

The ſaid Lands hold of the Governors of Herriot's Hoſpital, for payment of an yearly feu-duty, of about 48 bolls barley bear.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole of the above ſubjects will be expoſed at the upſet-price of 1400 l. Sterling.

The Houſe at Powderhall may be ſeen on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock. William Knox gardener at Powderhall will ſhow the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above ſubjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton, clerk to the ſignet.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 24th day of December 1782, between the hours ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

The following FEU-DUTIES payable out of

theſe parts of the Lands of ORCHARDFIELD after mentioned, lying within the pariſh of St Cuthbert's, and ſhire of Edinburgh:

I. The Lands and Brewerie in Livingſton's Yards, belonging to Mr William Comb brewer, extending yearly to	L.	21	13 4
II. The Weſt Kirk Poor-houſe,		5	0 0
III. The part of the Lands of Caſtlebarns, belonging to Robert Wight tenant in King's-knows,		1	10 0
IV. Another part of ſaid lands, belonging to Rob,		2	15 6½
Extending in whole to	L.	30	18 10½

The premiſſes will be ſold in whole, or in parcels of each feu-duty, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

For further particulars apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet, with whom the articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen, and who has power to ſell the ſubjects by private bargain.

SALE OF LAND.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Towns and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and Lands called MUIRTOWN, lying within the united pariſhes of Logie and Pert, and ſhire of Forfar, theſe lands conſiſt of above 500 Scots acres, moſtly arable, divided and incloſed. There is upon the premiſſes a convenient manſion-houſe and offices, and a well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe; alſo two excellent farm-ſteads, all built with ſtone and lime, and ſlated.—Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montroſe, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Brechin, which conſiderably increaſes their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and perſons inclining to purchaſe may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Eſq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Greenhill, at Beauchamp, or Mr Leſlie, either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

LANDS OF ADAMTOUN.

TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of ADAMTOUN, and Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called SANQUHAR BOGUE, lying in the pariſhes of Monkton and St Ervox, and ſhire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

As alſo, The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Goldring, Crookſide, Hillhouſe, Ladykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the pariſh of Monkton.

The eſtate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, and is properly incloſed and ſubdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. The yearly rent of the ſaid eſtate (valuing the lands in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion at a reaſonable rate) is about 421 l. ſterling.——On the eſtate there are 40 acres natural wood, which will very ſoon be ready for cutting; beſides which, there are a conſiderable number of very old trees, properly diſpoſed around a commodious modern manſion-houſe, judiciouſly ſituated, and commanding an extenſive proſpect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, iſland of Arran, and rock of Iſla; and, a proper diſtance from the manſion-houſe, there is a very good kitchen garden and orchard, well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for the member of Parliament for the ſhire of Ayr.

The progreſs of writs to the eſtate are perfectly clear, and may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the ſignet; to whom, or to John Boſwell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchaſe may apply for further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 19th day of December 1782, at half an hour after ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN and others, lying within the pariſhes of Fettercairn, Fordun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 472 l. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn Craigniſtoun, Goſſiſie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be eaſily ſplit into above four votes or freeholds.

The eſtate conſiſts of the following extent of acres, viz.

	A.	R.	F.
Infield land,	771	1	0
Outfield,	525	3	16
Graſs and paſture ground,	513	1	7
Hill and muir ground,	1886	1	12
Planting,	13	0	24
Total extent in Scots land-meaſure,	3709	3	19

Moſt of the farms on the eſtate are ſet in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them incloſed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good freeſtone quarry in the heart of the eſtate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly ſupplied with lime for manure; unwrought limeſtone alſo appears in ſeveral other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many ſtreams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhauſtible moſſes upon the eſtate. The hill farms have moſt extenſive paſture for black cattle and ſheep, and thoſe below are cloſe rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful ſoil, and well drained by ditches lately caſt for that purpoſe. The arable lands are in general incloſed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaſer inclines he may immediately incloſe and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at preſent unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any ſervitude or right of paſturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of the eſtate, about two miles ſouth of the Grampian hills, which abound in all manner of game. The proprietors have not reſided on the eſtate for many years paſt; the houſe, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in conſtant repair, ſo that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's reſidence. The garden conſiſts of about two acres of ground, incloſed with a good wall, and is well ſtored with fruit-trees. There is about thirteen acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the houſe, of fir, aſh, and beach, from twenty-five to thirty years old. If the proprietor ſhould chuſe to reſide at the houſe of Fettercairn, which, for the uſe of keeping conſtant fires in it, is at preſent poſſeſſed by the gardener, he has open for his natural poſſeſſion the garden and about eight acres, let to the gardener only from year to year; and he may alſo have twenty-two acres of excellent incloſed ground in the field called *the Gallender*, adjoining to the houſe, upon giving a year's warning to the preſent tenants.

The houſe of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market-towns of Montroſe and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progreſs of the title-deeds, and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaſer inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, on his giving good ſecurity for it; and any perſon inclining to treat for the purchaſe by private bargain, will pleaſe apply to the ſaid William Tytler any time before the day of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE,

AND

INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, upon the 13th January next, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole or in parcels, as purchaſers ſhall incline,

The following LANDS which belonged to the

deceaſed George Gray, Eſq; late of Leaſton, viz. The Lands of HAUKSLAND, MOAT, GOOSELANDHOUSE, KILHILLS, DICKIELAND, COULTERSHOGLE, BIRKHILL, MOATYET, BOURTREES, and GRAFFHILL, with their ſeveral pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Leſmahago, and heritſdom of Lanark.

Theſe Lands conſiſt of about 890 acres, nearly all arable, a great part of them incloſed, ſtripes of foreſt trees planted around the incloſures, are in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and capable of great improvement; and, as they are preſently free of leaſes, a purchaſer may enter to the natural poſſeſſion.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, truſtee for the heir and creditors of the ſaid George Gray, or to Mr John Smyth writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the rental and plan of the lands, the articles of roup, progreſs of writs, and ſcheme of the lots.

Copies of the articles of roup, rental, and ſcheme of the different lots, may be alſo ſeen in the hands of Hugh Smith at Carnwath, who will give orders to ſhow the different lands to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

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